



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1878.

Richmond has been disturbed by the question of "Sunday closing." The law requires it, but public opinion is decidedly opposed to the enforcement of it. Recently the chief of police felt stirred up by what the police judge said—to instruct his officers to see to it that all the doors of the saloons, both front and back, were closed, and to see that the suspension of traffic was real and not imaginary. This seems to have aroused a storm of indignation, for at a recent meeting of the board he was instructed to rescind the order. This he did, and told them to carry out the Sunday ordinances "with their accustomed discretion," as heretofore. This means a judicious blindness when passing a saloon with a side door. The depth of public feeling on this question will be judged by the rejoicing of the Whig over the revocation of the order: "The citizens are truly to be congratulated upon their deliverance from a most harassing tyranny, which, unrebuked and unrestrained, would have grown from bad to worse."

The ceremony of crowning the new king of the Schutzen Verein and the attendant banquet took place at Schutzen Park, Washington, last night. The king shooting occupied the entire afternoon, and at its conclusion it was found that Christian Rupert had made the best score, and G. J. Sufferle the second. Mr. Rupert was crowned king in front of the banquet hall, after which he invited the company to partake of the banquet. After the table had been cleared Mr. Rupert was called upon and made a short speech of acknowledgment. Mayor Lathrop, of Baltimore, was heartily welcomed. There were about three thousand persons present.

Major Dangerfield Lewis, of Clarke county, who recently sold the Washington relics to the United States, yesterday received the \$12,000 appropriation voted therefor by Congress. At first Secretary Sherman was inclined to withhold \$4,000 of the appropriation until Major Lewis could sufficiently establish the identity of a painting in the collection, claimed to be a portrait of Washington. Major Lewis assured the Secretary he could do so, and would in time, and upon this assurance he was paid the full amount. The hesitation occurred because the painting does not resemble the Trumbull, the Peale or any other accepted portrait of Washington.

Senator Conkling's home organ, the Utica Republican, has, all of a sudden, become very affectionate towards the national labor party, and instead of berating them, as it used to do, as simply communists in disguise, now alludes to them as men who have arguments on their side which have got to be met, &c. It even goes as far as to drop a word of sympathy with the anti-Chinese immigration movement, while on the contrary system of employing labor it is as outspoken as Kearney himself.

The Richmond Dispatch has reached the conclusion that the best way of ascertaining the wishes of the voters as to candidates is to hold primary elections. They give much more satisfaction than any other mode of appointing delegates to district conventions. It is about as easy to hold a primary election as a county meeting, and it is certainly no more trouble to the voter to attend a primary election than a ward, or district, or county meeting.

A dispatch from Richmond says that a case of yellow fever has occurred in Fredericksburg and proved fatal. The case was that of a child of Mr. Lelong, recently arrived from New Orleans. Another child is sick and not expected to live. The death happened at the residence of Mr. James Young, grandfather of the children. These children had the fever on them, it is supposed, when they left New Orleans.

The silver dollars disbursed in payment of bullion are simply deposited at the sub-treasury here, and silver certificates taken in return. These are forwarded to New York, and find their way directly to the treasury through the Custom House. The silver dollars remain on deposit here, and if gold is not directly paid for them the result is the same, since the gold revenue of the government is diminished by exactly the amount of silver certificates received instead. The operation simply gives San Francisco bankers an opportunity to save nearly one-half per cent. upon their remittances without getting a single standard dollar into circulation. Some alteration in the treasury programme is evidently in order.

A WIFE'S WRONGS.—The suit of Mrs. Kate Carpenter for divorce from her husband, John R. Carpenter, filed yesterday recites a terrible array of alleged facts which, if true, will tend to make this a case celebre. The parties were married in this city December 31, 1867, according to the allegation, by the Rev. J. C. Smith, the lady's name being Ball. After living in various places they settled in New York, in 1874, when he commenced to gamble, failed to support his family, and squandered their household goods, including his wife's sewing machine. She further alleges that she then had to seek employment, and that she obtained a place as reporter on the New York Herald to report sermons, lectures, &c. On the 24th of February, 1877, the defendant is alleged to have committed adultery and bigamy by marrying one Annie E. Welch, at Mount Clair, N. J., for which latter crime he was sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the Trenton jail. Another allegation in the declaration is that he has four times tried to poison his wife, once before and three times after his marriage with Mrs. Welch. On one of these occasions he was so certain of having compassed her death, says the bill, that he borrowed \$150 from the editor of the New York Times for the purpose of burying her, telling the lender that his wife had died the night previous. For this offense, she states, he was tried, but the result is not told. Absolute divorce and the right to resume her maiden name are sought. —*Weekly Post.*

General Howard telegraphs to the War Department that the crisis of the Indian campaign has passed; that the Bannocks and Piutes are moving southward, and the troops are moving so as to pick the scattered bands up in detail. We have seen similar reports from Gen. Howard before.

The New York Tribune publishes official figures showing that it paid \$4,471.34 postage during the three months ending June 30; a somewhat larger amount than any other paper in the United States, the Herald being second.

Cohen, the leader of the rioters in Washington last week, attempted to hold a meeting last night at the City Hall, in that city, but was interrupted by the police and compelled to desist. His audience quietly dispersed.

The Lee county Sentinel predicts that Gen. Pridemore will be renominated for Congress by the Wytheville convention, which meets on the 8th of August.

News of the Day.

The Haulan Ross sculling match at Riverside, New Brunswick, which has been postponed from day to day since Friday last, was brought to a conclusion yesterday afternoon. A dispute occurred during the morning as to whether the water was smooth enough to row, and threatened for a time to break up the match, but matters were compromised and the race came off about five o'clock in the evening. They started off, Ross having the lead, but Haulan had overtaken him before a mile had been traversed, when suddenly Ross' boat capsized and left Haulan without a contestant. He rowed over the course, taking his time. The accident to Ross was caused by the spiking of his low keel working out. He was picked up and taken on board the judge's boat. Efforts are being made to induce Haulan and Courtney to row a match on the Ottawa river.

Reports from the Rio Grande state that Gen. Pedro Valdez, in command of 1,500 Mexican troops, stationed in the mountains above Eagle Pass waiting for Col. Mackenzie in case he makes another raid into Mexico in pursuit of the cattle robbers who drove sixty head across the Rio Grande last week to feed their very troops. The reported capture of Gen. Escobedo is confirmed. He was sick and confined in a hacienda near Gato Guegas, in the State of Coahuila. The owner was threatened with death unless he disclosed Escobedo's hiding place, when the General, to save his host, surrendered himself.

John Lamon and John Myers, two tramps, were arrested on Tuesday night near Dillsburg, Pa. On being searched the watch and money stolen from the house of Mr. Belzhoover on Monday night, at Boiling Springs, was found upon them. They were taken to Mr. Belzhoover, where they identified them as the robbers who had maltreated him and plundered the house. They have been lodged in the Carlisle jail. It is believed they belong to a gang that has been committing robberies in that neighborhood, and their capture may lead to further developments.

A terrific wind and rain storm passed over Detroit, Mich., yesterday, about 2 o'clock, doing considerable damage. During the storm the flat gravel roof of the east wing of the moulding shop of the Detroit stove works became overloaded with water and fell in. There were about thirty employees in this part of the building. The only one seriously injured was Henry E. Hilborn, who was badly crushed about the body and injured internally. The damage to the building, etc., amounts to \$1,500.

Sitting Bull wants to come back to his country, and overtures in his behalf have been made to the government, but consideration of them has been declined. At the same time that he has been endeavoring to obtain permission to return his runners have been attempting to arouse the Sioux in the United States to hostilities, sending to all the agencies the sneering message that "the bucks have become squaws." The Indian authorities will give him no encouragement whatever to return.

An important conference was held yesterday at the palace of the Bishop of Winchester, in Farnham, London. Twelve American Bishops were present. The Bishop of Winchester presided. Father Hyacinthe and Bishop Herzog, of Switzerland, gave accounts of the reform movements in the French and Swiss churches. A resolution was passed pledging the English and American churches to aid Bishop Herzog in the work of educating candidates for the ministry.

Harper's Weekly says: "Here is a republican paper which says of Grant's nomination: 'We have reached a point where a firm, steady hand is needed to guide the nation.' That is the tone of Louis Napoleon's policy. The duty of an American President is to execute the laws, not to guide the nation. Those who would guide the nation upon such grounds demand the nomination of Gen. Grant are doing their utmost to extinguish all hope of republican success."

It is believed generally in the South Carolina internal revenue cases, that the purpose of the President to assert the sovereignty of the Federal government will be abandoned. The President is desirous of avoiding a conflict, or raising an open issue with the State, and he will avoid one if he can consistently do so with the duties of his office, as he understands them.

The Philadelphia iron mill owners have given notice to their hands that on the 1st of September a reduction of ten per cent. will be made in their wages. The hands refused to submit to it, but have been allowed till the 15th to decide whether they will accept or not. If no decision is made by that time the reduction will certainly take place.

The authorities of Cairo, Illinois, have established quarantine regulations against steamboats and railroad trains, forbidding the entrance to the city of fever patients and any description of baled goods liable to carry yellow fever infection. Similar precautions have been taken at Memphis.

The safe of L. L. Holmes, a private banker in Bloomington, Ill., was discovered yesterday to have been robbed of sixteen thousand dollars in bonds and four thousand in currency. The safe could be opened only by a combination supposed to be known only to Mr. Holmes and a clerk. The latter is absent.

A man giving the name of R. Stein, of New York, but was known at Castleton, Vt., as Oscar Baring, has been arrested at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., charged with stealing two gold watches from two ladies at Castleton to whom he was engaged to be married.

A Berlin correspondent announces that Russia is making an effort to secure the early construction of the railroad from Orenburg into Central Asia—200 German miles. The money required for the undertaking will be raised by a loan.

The first session of the newly elected Legislature of Vancouver, British Columbia, was opened yesterday at Victoria by Lieut. Gov. Richards. He urged the solution of the railway and Chinese questions as affecting the province.

The New Jersey Southern Railroad, from Pemberton Junction, will pass into the hands of Col. Isaac Buckalew, superintendent of the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as its receiver, to-day.

The first bale of new cotton from the Mississippi Valley this season was sold in New Orleans yesterday, as good middling, at 18 1/2. It was superior to any first bale received for some years.

The army reorganization committee, lately in session at Greenbrier White Springs, Va., has adjourned to meet in New York on November 15.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce yesterday presented an address to General Fairchild, United States Consul, on the occasion of his leaving the Consulate.

Wm. G. Warner, morocco manufacturer of Wilmington, Delaware, has failed. His creditors are chiefly New York and Philadelphia parties.

John L. Pennington, late Governor of Dakota, has been appointed collector of internal revenue for that Territory.

The second Maine district republicans have renominated Hon. W. P. Frye for Congress by acclamation.

President Raymond, of Vassar College, New York, is seriously ill and in a critical condition. There were thirty one new cases of yellow fever at New Orleans yesterday and five deaths. The Berlin treaty has been ratified by the Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany.

Wrestling Match.

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 1.—The wrestling match between Miller and Bauer has been declared a draw.

Grant's Forces Before Richmond.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1878.

To the editor of the Washington Post:

In the reported interview between Mr. J. Russell Young, of the New York Herald, and Gen. U. S. Grant, upon the subject of the recent war and the character of certain Confederate generals, Gen. Grant is represented as saying that the relative forces of the Federal and Confederate armies were about or nearly the same. We can scarcely believe that the ex-President could have made a wilful misrepresentation upon a subject so easy of refutation, or that he could have been ignorant of recorded facts, which came under his immediate observation, and was a part of his daily duty to take cognizance of at the time. We can only conclude, therefore, that Mr. Young, in the plenitude of his zeal to arrange the General's political habiliments for future exhibition, has manufactured this particular garment to suit his own ideas.

In the interest of truth and historic accuracy I have taken the liberty to enclose herewith, for publication, an extract from Col. W. H. Taylor's "Four years with General Lee," embracing the official report of the aggregate of all arms of the army under Gen. Lee, from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor and the aggregate of troops employed by Gen. Grant from the Rapidan to the James. In instituting a comparison between the generalship of the two commanders and the fighting qualities of the two armies, the numerical strength of each becomes the first point for consideration, and the fact mentioned by Gen. Grant that the negroes took the place of the whites on the farms, thus enabling a majority of the male white population to take up arms, has no bearing whatever upon the result of a battle between two determined forces, or the military character of the generalship of the commanders. Colonel Taylor says: "It has been seen that at the commencement of this extraordinary campaign the effective strength of the army under Gen. Lee was 64,000 men, and that under General Grant was 141,100 men. The only reinforcements received by Gen. Lee were as follows: Near Hanover Junction he was joined by a small force under General Breckinridge, from Southwest Virginia, 2,200 strong, and Pickett's division of Longstreet's (First) corps, which had been on detached service in North Carolina; Hoke's brigade, of Early's division, 1,200 strong, which had been on detached duty at the junction, here also rejoined his division; and at Cold Harbor Gen. Lee received the division of General Hoke also, just from North Carolina; the two divisions, Pickett's and Hoke's, numbering 11,000 men. The aggregate of these reinforcements (14,400 men), added to Gen. Lee's original strength, would give 78,400 as the aggregate of all troops engaged under him from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor."

When at Spottsylvania Court House, Gen. Grant was reinforced from Washington, and I can only conclude to what extent. The Federal Secretary of War states that "the chief part of the force assigned to guard the Middle department and the department of Washington was called forward to the front [Report of the Secretary of War, first session Thirty-ninth Congress vol. I, 1855-56, p. 7] at this time. The same authority puts the effective strength of these two departments on the 12th of May at 47,751 men [Ibid, pp. 5, 6], of which the chief part—let us say 35,000—was sent to the aid of General Grant. At Cold Harbor he was joined by Gen. W. F. Smith, with four divisions taken from the Tenth and Eighteenth corps, numbering 16,000 men.—(Swinton's Army of the Potomac, p. 482).—Adding these reinforcements to Gen. Grant's original strength, we have 192,100 men as the aggregate of the troops employed by him in his operations from the Rapidan to the James. The Federal loss in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor, is put at about 60,000 men." By Mr. Swinton, in the history of the "Army of the Potomac." It will thus be seen that in this campaign there were 78,400 Confederate troops under Gen. Lee, pitted against 192,100 Federal troops under General Grant. In the light of the results of those battles, we feel justified in saying that had the respective forces of the two armies been reversed instead of being fettered by crowded heads in Europe, and publishing to the world criticisms upon a man immeasurably his superior in all respects, Gen. Grant would long since have been relegated to that obscurity whence he sprang at the commencement of this war.

A. Y. P. G.

OSTER CULTURE IN ENGLAND.—It is the custom in England to throw into the water, at the time that the little oysters are due, "culch," that is, old oyster shells, and more especially cockle shells, the little oysters having fortunately a great partiality for cockles, for the shape of the cockle allows them to expand into a shape somewhat of a rose leaf; for there is a form and fashion among oysters, as there is among china. A thoroughbred native should have a handsome deep cupped shell, which shell should be thin, almost transparent; and the proportion of meat to shell should be one-fourth. The oyster is fit for market and at its prime about five or six years old.

The finest oysters are, of course, the natives, which are found on the London clay in the neighborhood of the Thames estuary; the next in quality are the Milford. It is a remarkable fact that oysters from Ireland invariably have black boards. English oysters never. Oysters are bred in large quantities at and above Bordeaux, South of France; but they are very thin, and from the experiments hitherto tried, it appears that they do not take kindly to English waters. The reason of this is unknown, but it is probable that the water in England is too cold for them.

From the 15th to the end of June is the spawning time for native oysters. It is not known how long they fast in the water before they adhere to the culch. They first are noticed adhering to cockle or other shells as a minute speck, somewhat resembling slate pencil or coarse paper. A really heavy fall of spat is, unfortunately, an event that has not occurred for many years. The exact conditions for a heavy fall have not yet been thoroughly ascertained. Certain it is, however, that the principal element of success is warm, quiet weather.

The New York Sun has a story to the effect that Jay Gould, the New York stock operator, is financially embarrassed and that a loan of his of \$200,000 was thrown out of bank on Tuesday in consequence of the flimsy nature of his collaterals, which had evidently been taken from the bottom of his box. The fall in Granger stocks is said to have pinched him. Gould virtually holds all of the Union Pacific stock, but he is afraid to put any of it on the market because any movement of that sort would break it and run it down to 25 at once. Stories about Gould, however, originating with the New York Sun, should be received with salt.

The ghost of Charles Sumner has been orating by the mouth of a Boston medium. Just listen, as the words come from The Banner of Light: "Go make farming an honorable profession. Go teach your boys to till the soil, and bring forth with labor all that nature has hidden in her soil. Go teach your children that there is no disgrace in a blackened face or smooched hand; then you will have a solution to the mystery which to-day puzzles so many of you, and you will know what to do with your unemployed men and women. Shall I give my name to-day? Never did I fear to give it in favor of the black man. Shall I fear to give it in favor of the white man? Nay, nay?" Mr. Sumner's literary style has changed for the worse since he left this terrestrial ball.

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Winchester Times.

Foreign News.

LONDON, August 1.—A delayed dispatch, dated Constantinople, July 30, says it is reported that Gen. Todeleben, commander of the Russian before Constantinople, is to be succeeded by Gen. Kaufmann.

The Courier De L'Orient has been suspended for announcing that the wife of the Turkish Minister of Marine was present at a ball given by Russians.

The Times vehemently attacks Mr. Gladstone this morning. Great preparations are making in London for the civic honors to Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury on Saturday next, when they will be entertained at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Times' Paris dispatch of the 30th of July says: "The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina threatens to produce a ministerial crisis in Constantinople. The Minister of War and the Minister of Public Instruction are strongly opposed to be substituted without a formal convention. Grand Viceroy Safer Pasha, who wishes to avoid difficulties with Austria, is at variance with his colleagues."

There is no doubt that the Albanian chiefs have formed a confederation to resist the encroachments of Serbia and Montenegro. The Porte is preparing a memorandum to be addressed to the signatories of the treaty of Berlin setting forth its views of the Greek claims in answer to the statement of the Greek representative, M. Delagoussis, at the Berlin Congress.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The race for the Goodwood cup took place to-day at the Goodwood meeting. It was won by Mr. E. Blascoviz's four year old chestnut mare Kinross by Cambruscan out of Water Nymph, bred in Hungary.

Saratoga Free Love Institution.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., July 25.—Great excitement has prevailed in Fort Edward since the 13th instant on account of the mysterious disappearance of Miss Lydia Ashton, a young lady of about nineteen summers, good looking, of more than ordinary intelligence, having a good education, her parents being well off pecuniarily and moving in the best society. She was much sought by the beaux of Fort Edward and surrounding villages.

It appears that one Schlesinger, who pretends to be a healing medium, has of late been infesting the villages of Glen Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward, and has succeeded to a greater or less extent in inoculating many persons, male and female, with his peculiar tenets. Schlesinger is very audacious and has caused a deal of talking himself a second Brigham Young. They have rented a dwelling in Saratoga Springs for the season, and there the perfect principles of "free love" and a "higher plane of life" will be carried out. The institution is already started, and there Miss Ashton now is. Of course the inmates deny the carnal idea which the populace naturally attach to the idea of "free love."

Among the many victims of Schlesinger, aided by a medium by the name of Miss Weeks and other "spiritualists," were two members of the Ashton family. The mother, Mrs. Ashton, it appears, inclined to the belief of Schlesinger, self called M. D. Mr. Ashton is "down" on the whole business. Among the devotees of the doctor is "Sherry" Wait, a young man of affable manners and pleasant address, about 20 years of age. He is a firm believer, although brought up under entirely different beliefs. "The doctor has frequented the Ashton dwelling in the pretense of prescribing for a sister of Lydia and other members of the family. With Lydia's manners, and being a superior conversationalist, he has gradually, with the efficient aid of young Wait, who was frequently in the company of the young lady, indoctrinated Miss Lydia Ashton with his pernicious theories. To such a pitch was she wrought that she openly announced her belief to the fullest extent in these doctrines to her own family and her friends. She also announced that she should leave home, and should go among the "elect" as she has expressed it, "in a higher plane." And she has gone.

A pitiable picture was that on the 12th—a mother, too late, seeing the danger of trifling—a sister, a most estimable and refined young lady, this night arguing, entreating, weeping, and pleading with the misguided girl to renounce her absurd and ruinous ideas and not to leave her home. The sorrowful interview lasted until midnight. The erring sister was immovable, and announced her intention of leaving in the morning. The weeping mother and sister retired to their rooms.

Scarcely were they gone when Lydia left the house silently and alone. She went directly to the residence of young Wait, who doubtless was expecting her, as the father and mother. The door was unlocked and she entered. The two remained until about four o'clock the next morning, when she went with the horse and carriage of young Wait to Glen Falls to the residence of one Mickle. Whether she drove alone, or Schlesinger or young Wait went with her, is unknown. She was insensible of her shame and downfall, and expressed the determination never to return home.

TRIAL OF STEAM ROAD WAGONS.—A year or two ago the Wisconsin Legislature offered a prize of \$10,000 for a perfect steam wagon for general agricultural and hauling purposes, to be able to stand such tests as a board of three commissioners should propose. Among other things the contesting machines were to make a 200 mile trip along the country roads of the State, due north and south, haul a heavy wagon behind them, be able to plow, run threshing machines, and perform other feats such as a locomotive or wisdom of the commissioners might suggest. The commission was duly appointed, and met at Green Bay, Wis., on the 15th inst. There were but two entries—"Oshkosh" by Schomer & Leonard, of Oshkosh, and the "Green Bay" by Green Bros., of East Green Bay. The latter machine won, with several accidents, which detained it on the road, but the former made the trial trip according to the conditions named, traversing the distance between Fort Howard and Madison, 201 miles, in 33 hours 27 second, or six hours less than the time required by the specifications, which called for an average speed of five miles an hour. At various points along the line, however, it attained a much greater speed, in one instance making 21 miles in two hours and ten minutes, and on the Oshkosh race course doing a mile in 4:30. At Fort Atkinson it was attached to a gang of two plows, and turned over a goodly portion of a two acre field. The machine weighs 4,300 pounds; with water and coal for eight miles, 6,000 pounds, and hauled throughout a wagon weighing 3,500 pounds.

SIXTY YEARS A MASON.—Mr. Alexander R. Newman, of this county, is doubtless one of the oldest Masons living. He has shown us a certificate granted him by Front Royal Lodge, No. 102, dated on the 21st day of June, 1821, commencing him as a worthy member of said Lodge, and in which it is stated that he was initiated on the 10th of October, 1818. The certificate is signed by Wm. M. Robertson, Master; William P. Brown, S. W.; Newton Headley, J. W.; and Samuel Simpson, Secretary. Mr. Newman served in the war of 1812, and in the Confederate cavalry during the late war. He is yet hale and hearty, and apparently has many years of life before him. —*Winchester Times.*

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 1.—Hon. Frank Jones, dem., has decided not to be a candidate for a renomination to Congress from the First district. Thomas J. Smith, of Dover, John W. Sanborn, of Wakefield and John F. Cloutman, of Farmington, are named as democratic aspirants to succeed him.

POLITICAL.

DEPARTED.—The great trouble of the world is that too few are killed in battle, and that are military men who have expected Elms to invent something that would cut down the grades and divisions as McCormick's reaper does a field of wheat. Now it is announced, however, that a gun, which promises to be the most terrible agent of destruction of modern times, is on exhibition at the office of the patentees, in New York city. The Reilly battery, as it is called, is so constructed as to deliver its fire either in a right line, or in horizontal, radiating lines. The range, ranging in number from six to twenty, are sufficiently far apart to prevent being hit by continuous firing, and are fired successively, instead of simultaneously, at the rate of 20,000 shots an hour.

Every man in law should recommend Reilly's Baby Syrup for his grandchildren, and thus keep peace in the family.

Gen. Hutton's Appointment on the District of Columbia.

WARRENTON, Va., July 31, 1878.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: At the request of General Hutton I send, enclosed, a copy of a letter written by the Hon. Samuel J. Randall on the subject of the charges preferred by Mr. Columbus Alexander, and published in your paper, with the request that you will publish the same, that justice may be done the General. Yours very respectfully, H. SHEPHERD.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29, 1878.

To Hon. Eppa Hutton: DEAR SIR: Enclosed written in great haste, I have no literary copy. I was desirous to make full contradiction, but in a few moments I was aboard boat for Narragansett pier.

Yours respectfully, SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29, 1878.

To Hon. Eppa Hutton: DEAR SIR: Your telegram received and was answered in part by telegraph.

I now respond more fully by letter. In your telegram you state, "It is charged in Washington, and circulated in my district, that you refused to accept of chairman of the District Committee because I was connected with, or friendly to, the rings."

I have no recollection that any such charge was made at the period alluded to against you or me.

If it had been, it would have raised objection of equal force against your membership of said committee against your assignment as the chairman thereof. I subsequently appointed you a member of the committee because I believed you would be acceptable to all parties in interest.

I did not have reason to believe when I selected you, that you desired the place, and that you had a wish to be its chairman. I afterwards learned of your dissatisfaction with the assignment.

In making this statement, upon your friendly request, I wish to disavow any purpose to influence the contest now taking place in your district. I write because I think your character as a representative, and your integrity as a man, have been in this matter unjustly assailed, and because it is due to myself and to truth that I should say what I have here said.

Yours very respectfully, SAM. J. RANDALL.

The Eighth Congressional District.

PERSONAL CANTASSING.

In the Sixth District Mr. J. R. Tucker, although opposed by Mr. Whitehead, has declined to make a canvass for the nomination for Congress, but says he leaves it to the voters of his district to decide whether his record is such as to entitle him to a re-nomination. General Hutton, on the contrary, is making an active personal canvass. He spent Sunday and Monday in Fairfax, and it is understood, has now gone to the Valley. It is to be regretted that Mr. Neale, for reasons previously stated, is unable to accompany Gen. Hutton, but it is understood that his friends throughout the district, appreciating the sad circumstances surrounding him, are active and energetic, and confidently claim he will receive the nomination.

WARREN COUNTY.

A gentleman just from Warren county says the excitement in that county over the Congressional fight is quite warm.

If Gen. J. H. Williams, of Winchester, becomes a candidate, as it is now claimed, he will receive the solid vote of Warren county in the convention. If Gen. Williams is out of the field the delegation will probably stand 4 for Hutton, 3 for Neale, and 2 for Menefee. The friends of all the candidates are at work, and a large vote will be polled at the meeting to appoint delegates.

The Gordonsville Gazette says: "While it is probable that primary delegates will be held in Madison to appoint delegates to the Alexandria convention, some of whom will be for Neale and some for Hutton, it is very evident that many of the best people are tired of conventions and will support Mr. Barbour for Congress."

Charge of Wholesale Incontinence.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Charles Montague was arrested on Tuesday, by Sheriff Reilly, on complaint of George Clarke, of Springfield, Otsego county, and was lodged in Ludlow street jail in default of \$25,000 bail. The arrest is in a suit brought by Clarke for \$30,000 damages for property that he alleges has been burned by an association, called the Montgomery Tents and Mutual Society, of which Montague is alleged to have been an active member, between December 29, 1877 and September 1, 1878. Mr. Clarke is said to be the largest land owner in this State, owning between 400 and 500,000 acres in the counties of Green, Dutchess, Oneida, Otsego and Montgomery. The property alleged to have been destroyed, was situated in the latter county. The affidavits of the detectives recite conversations had with the people of Charles Four Corners and state that on several occasions Montague distinctly admitted to them that the sole object of the Mutual Society was the destruction of Clarke's property. Montague says: "I have heard of the association, spoken of in the complaint against me, but I was never a member of it, and never attended any of its meetings. I do not know its objects, save from hearsay, but think they were to prevent any increase of rent among Clarke's tenants."

ARRESTED.—L. Wm. Mitchell, who fatally stabbed John Stephenson during a quarrel, last night, was arrested this morning. The prisoner acknowledges the attack upon Stephenson, but said he did not intend to kill him, and that they were both drunk.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A Swedish woman of this city named Catherine Laves has been these five years engaged in distilling. A sample of the beer sent to Washington was decided by the Internal Revenue Department to be subject to tax, which she refused to pay. Last night she was arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal Harrington.

SLAUGHTER.—The great trouble of the world is that too few are killed in battle, and that are military men who have expected Elms to invent something that would cut down the grades and divisions as McCormick's reaper does a field of wheat. Now it is announced, however, that a gun, which promises to be the most terrible agent of destruction of modern times, is on exhibition at the office of the patentees, in New York city. The Reilly battery, as it is called, is so constructed as to deliver its fire either in a right line, or in horizontal, radiating lines. The range, ranging in number from six to twenty, are sufficiently far apart to prevent being hit by continuous firing, and are fired successively, instead of simultaneously, at the rate of 20,000 shots an hour.

Every man in law should recommend Reilly's Baby Syrup for his grandchildren, and thus keep peace in the family.

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